

The late Miss Cora H. Clarke sent me a lot of the galls of this species collected late in September, 1914, which did not produce adults before March (indoor), 1916, and Mr. Weld has had adults issue the second, third and fourth years. It is allied to *C. nigrescens*.

***Neuroterus pacificus* sp. nov.**

Neuroterus batatus FULLAWAY, Ann. Ent. Soc. Am., Vol. IV, 1911, p. 334.

The species described by David T. Fullaway as *Neuroterus batatus* Fitch from California on *Quercus lobata* is not this species and I propose for it the name *Neuroterus pacificus*. Dr. Isabel McCracken kindly sent me some of Fullaway's material as well as some collected by herself and Miss Dorothy B. Egbert. The galls occur on *Quercus lobata*, *Q. kelloggi* and *Q. douglasi*. The species is double brooded and the early summer galls are on the under sides of the leaves and the late summer galls are hard, woody swellings on the terminal twigs, containing numerous long, oval larval cells imbedded in the soft spongy interior of the gall.

**NOTES ON SOME CICADELLINÆ IN THE UNITED STATES
NATIONAL MUSEUM, WASHINGTON, D. C.**

BY CHRIS. E. OLSEN, Maspeth, L. I., N. Y.

Through the kindness of Mr. Edmund H. Gibson, the writer has had the privilege of examining a miscellaneous lot of *Cicadellinæ* from the collection of the United States National Museum, Washington, D. C. Among this material were many interesting captures, with records worthy of mention, some for their corroboration of rare records, others for extension of the present known range of distribution, still others because of their taxonomical notes and a few on account of notes on habits. There is at the least one addition to the list of North American species north of Mexico. Much of the material is from the Uhler Collection, a good deal came from the Fitch Collection, the rest are from various sources.

Kolla geometrica (Signoret). A specimen bearing the label "Forest Gln. Md. VIII. 14. 15., O. Heidemann." This is a rather

northern but definite record for the species; it confirms other northern mentions from Illinois, District of Columbia and Ohio (C. F. Baker, 1898, and E. D. Ball, 1901).

Kolla similis (Walker). One specimen with the label "Mo. C. V. Riley." This species is rarely found as far north as Missouri. It is distinctly a southern species common in the West Indies, Central America and reported as found in some of the Gulf States. Unfortunately the data on this specimen are rather meager.

Graphocephala coccinia (Forst). Among a great lot of specimens there were three from the Fitch Collection which bore the following labels: (1) "*Proconia sambuci*"; (2) "*P. samb. b. punctata*"; (3) "*P. samb. d. confluenta*." These labels would indicate that Dr. Fitch (if applied by him) intended to separate out some color varieties, but the use of the name *sambuci* is rather curious, as he refers to this species in his Catalogue of New York State Cabinet of Natural History under the name *Proconia quadrivittata* Say, as described by Thomas Say in 1831 and known as such for a good many years. The differences between the three specimens are as follows: (1) "*Proconia sambuci*." Pronotum with a broad anterior band of light yellowish-green, marked with a pair of red blotches, disk of pronotum dark-green to the posterior margin with a pair of red spots about the size of the eyes; (2) "*P. samb. var. b. punctata*." With the red spots in the dark-green disk of pronotum much smaller, less than half the size of the eyes; (3) "*P. samb. var. d. confluenta*," with the red blotches in the anterior light band and the spots in the dark-green disk fusing, leaving a dark-green posterior band with a center bar pointing forward and a pair of lateral bars pointing obliquely forward and inward from the postero-lateral margins. Perhaps other varieties had been designated for the letters *a* and *c* at least?

Sixteen specimens from North Carolina, July 14, 1899, Kuwana, on *Rhododendron maximum*. These specimens appear quite different from our usual brilliantly colored forms. In place of the red and green they are yellowish-brown to dark velvety brown; only one specimen shows a slight trace of green. It

would strongly suggest a color variety, but fresh material would be desired to ascertain this.

Dræculacephala balli Van Duzee. Many specimens from Opelousas, La., no date, G. R. Pilate; one specimen from Selma, Ala., Aug. 28, 1910, E. A. Schwartz, with the notation "Sucking Cotton Leaves." This is the first remark suggesting a food habit of this species.

Dræculacephala acuta?? (Walker). Several specimens from Phoenix, Ariz., and Texas that somewhat fit Walker's description.

Dræculacephala bradleyi Van Duzee. From Duval Co., Fla., no date and collector given. And one specimen labeled "Beauf., N. C." (undoubtedly abbreviation for Beaufort, North Carolina). This record quite extends the range of distribution northward, as it was reported previously only from Florida and southern Georgia.

Dræculacephala novæboracensis (Fitch). One specimen with a label marked "*Diedrocephala noveboracensis* N. Y. Fitch 'Type,'" and below on another label repeated the above with additional note "Det UHLER" a small label with the number "2032" written in black ink with a red line above and below. I have been informed by the New York State Museum that they possess, among a series of types arranged by Dr. Fitch in 1850, a specimen labeled "*Aulacizes novæboracensis*, number 752, female." This is without doubt the true type and the United States National Museum specimen is not a type.

Dræculacephala sagittifera (Uhler). From Brownsville, Texas, May 1, 1904, H. S. Barber, and Victoria, Texas, July 25, 1902, W. E. Hinds. These are the first records of this species occurring north of Mexico; it is not uncommon in the West Indies. Uhler's description is from specimens from St. Vincent, W. I. Some specimens from El Centro, California, Aug. 15, 1916, F. A. McGregor, are rather uncertain, but for want of better material they may be placed under the above species.

The genus *Cicadella* will be reported in a separate paper.